

Farmers' Section

Early Versus Late Planting of Cotton

Clemson College—"We continue to advise planting cotton without delay in the spring, using early varieties, and pushing the crop to early maturity," says Prof. A. F. Conradi, Entomologist, in answering a number of farmers who, having observed that in some instances the weevil damage was worse in early planted cotton this year than on late planted cotton, have asked us in regard to the advisability of planting late hereafter rather than early.

The fact that infestation in some instances was heavier on an early-planted field may be accounted for in two ways, as follows, Prof. Conradi continues:

1. The weevil rarely occurs uniformly over a given section, farm or field. The farmer will invariably find that some spots are more heavily infested than others, and this accounts for early cotton in some cases having been more heavily infested than late cotton.

2. In some sections, especially in the Piedmont section, cotton planting was greatly delayed on many fields, because of adverse weather conditions, but due to the mild winter and the very early spring, the weevil began to come out of winter quarters very early. The result was that a large number of the overwintered weevils died before cotton began to square. A condition just like this may not occur again for many years and, even if it did, there is no evidence that it would be worth anything.

Comparatively few of the weevils that enter winter-quarters in the fall succeed in passing the winter and puncture the squares the next spring. Therefore cotton production amounts to a race between the cotton crop and the time when weevils become abundant; or, in other words, it amounts to an effort to get bolls formed and hardened before the weevils become very abundant. Any operation that delays planting and maturing is dangerous, because the squares and young bolls will be lost later in the season by the increasing number of weevils.

In short, there is no evidence at hand that anything is gained by late planting, but abundant evidence is at hand that there may be much to lose. We therefore advise planting without delay when conditions have become favorable, and we advise doing everything possible and practicable to keep the plants fruiting and to hasten maturity.

Get That Purebred Dairy Bull Now

Clemson College—The two reasons for so many unprofitable cows in South Carolina are lack of proper care and lack of good breeding.

In the first place, on the average farm cows are not cared for properly. They are not fed the proper amount of feeds and the rations are not balanced. Besides the cows are not milked, fed and watered at regular times; and, although we have rather mild winters, too little attention has been given the proper housing of the milk cows, which are creatures of habit and do their best only when given regular attention, under conditions which make for their comfort.

In the second place, there are being kept too many cows which could not be made profitable even if given the best opportunity by way of feed, care and treatment. These cows are lacking in breeding, individuality or ability. Since very few farmers are testing their cows to learn which are the profit-makers and which are the bearders, the only way

to increase the producing ability of our dairy herds is through the use of good purebred dairy bulls. This is the season to breed the cows for next fall calving. If the money to buy a good bull is a limiting factor in the case, it will pay to sell enough cows to pay for a good bull. Some of the breed associations in this state, realizing the need of better bulls, have offered to give any farmer a registered bull calf for the best value of the grade scrub bull he is now using. There are twenty or more breedings of purebred dairy cattle in South Carolina who can sell good young bulls at reasonable prices.

FARM STOCK

HORSE LIABLE TO SUNSTROKE

When Subjected to Heat or Fast Work Animals Sometimes Lose Consciousness and Fall.

In hot weather and when subjected to heat or fast work in the hot sun, horses sometimes lose consciousness and fall, or as it is commonly expressed, they have sunstroke.

Sunstroke differs from fits in the absence of excitement, the breathing is slow and often of a snoring character, the pulse is slow and indistinct. The harness should be removed and the horse placed in a comfortable position in the shade and propped up on his brislet. Cold water should be dashed on the head, or cracked ice in a bag be applied to the poll and the head elevated. If the horse is conscious enough to drink, small quantities of cool water should be offered frequently. Four ounces of whiskey may be given, diluted in cold water. The horse should be sponged



One Good Type of Covering to Protect Horses From Torture by Stable Fly.

with cool water and rubbed briskly all over till he is dry and rested. Plenty of fresh air should be allowed, without a draught.

The same treatment is to be given horses that have been overdriven in hot weather and are suffering from heat exhaustion.

SAFEGUARDING MILK SUPPLY

Form of Ordinance Drawn to Guide Communities in Framing Practicable Law.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

In properly safeguarding the milk supply of a community, the enactment of a suitable and enforceable law is usually the first step, according to a reprint of department bulletin 585, "A Guide for Formulating a Milk Ordinance," just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. Milk, in its composition and natural qualities, is a most useful and acceptable food, but may acquire one form or another of insanitary taint on its way from the cow to the consumer; and it is not always possible to require either producers or distributors to observe all the precautions which science has shown to be necessary, unless there is a law to back them up.

The public and officials of a city realizing this need may sometimes be strict enough, go too far and insert provisions that cannot readily be enforced or administered. Even health department officials may not be familiar with all phases of this subject, unless they have already been engaged in the enforcement of milk regulations; and in any case, whether the city is just starting milk regulation or is revising its ordinances to bring them up to date, it is desirable to take advantage of the experience of other communities.

The United States Department of Agriculture has drawn up a form of ordinance to guide communities in framing a finished and practicable law. Copies of the bulletin may be had free upon application to the department at Washington, D. C.

Notice

A Wonderful Piano Proposition.

I have on hand two pianos, and they are not the cheap, shoddy kind either. I have had one of the same make of instruments in my home for fifteen years and there are a good many more that have the same make of instruments in their homes in and around Pageland. Ask Mr. U. F. Moore at the bank, he has one of the same pianos that I am offering.

Though I bought these pianos on the high market and will have to make a great sacrifice in price, which I certainly am doing.

One of the pianos cost \$455, and I am going to offer this one for \$375, and I am going to further offer to accept enough staple cotton, good strict middling 1-14 inch staple at 36c per pound to pay for same.

The other piano cost \$415, and I am going to offer this one for \$340, and will accept enough staple cotton, strict middling, 1-14 in. staple at 36c per pound to pay for same.

Now this proposition certainly ought to appeal to you if you are thinking of buying a piano. I am sacrificing, considering interest, over a hundred dollars. I am still shaving down the prices by giving three or four cents above the present market.

Should this proposition interest see

H. B. Sowell,
Pageland, S. C.

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Has been made possible by a broad general knowledge of business and personal conditions in this community, and the tangible service that it has always been our policy to render.

On the basis of confidence, courtesy and real personal service, we invite your account.

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and

Progressive Farmer

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Too Cheap But Let It GO

Cut Your Cotton Stalks Now

And Break Your Land

We have stalk cutters at \$27.50 and \$47.50, disc harrows \$35.00, drag harrows \$15.00 per pair, and two-horse plows at \$10.00 to \$13.50.

Don't forget we have what you want at lowest prices.

Pageland Hardware Company,

L. J. WATFORD